

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of a continuous system for processing a material, such as a dough, through a series of rollers and a final processing stage. The material is fed from a hopper (6) into a series of rollers (1, 2a, 2b, 3, 4, 5). The rollers are arranged in a sequence that progressively reduces the thickness of the material. The rollers are labeled 1, 2a, 2b, 3, 4, and 5. The material is then processed by a final stage (7) which produces a final product (C). The rollers are shown in cross-section (A, B, C) to illustrate the internal structure and the material being processed. The rollers are labeled 1a and 1b, 2a and 2b, 3a and 3b, 4a and 4b, and 5a and 5b. The rollers are shown in cross-section (A, B, C) to illustrate the internal structure and the material being processed. The rollers are labeled 1a and 1b, 2a and 2b, 3a and 3b, 4a and 4b, and 5a and 5b.

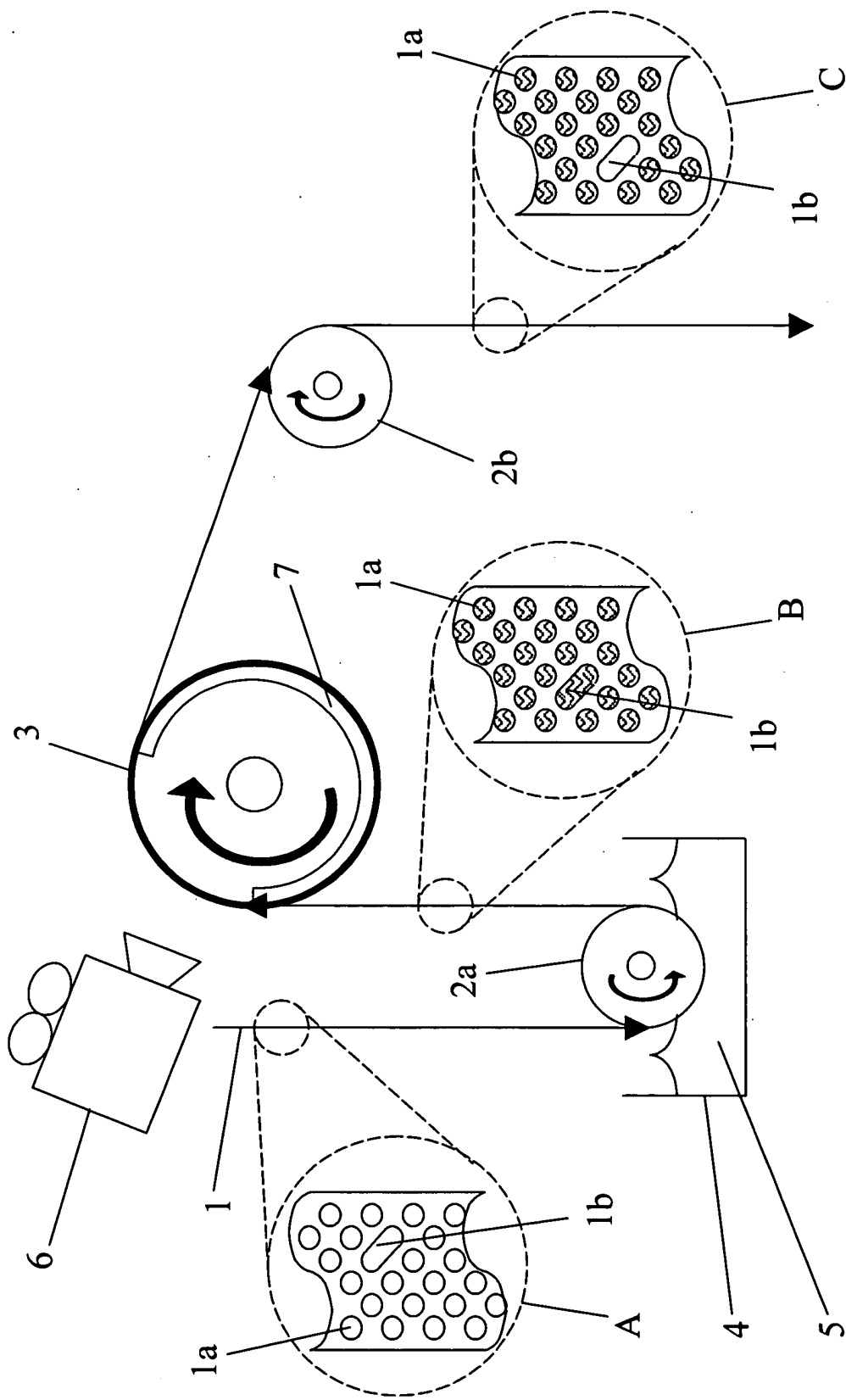


FIGURE 1

FIG. 2

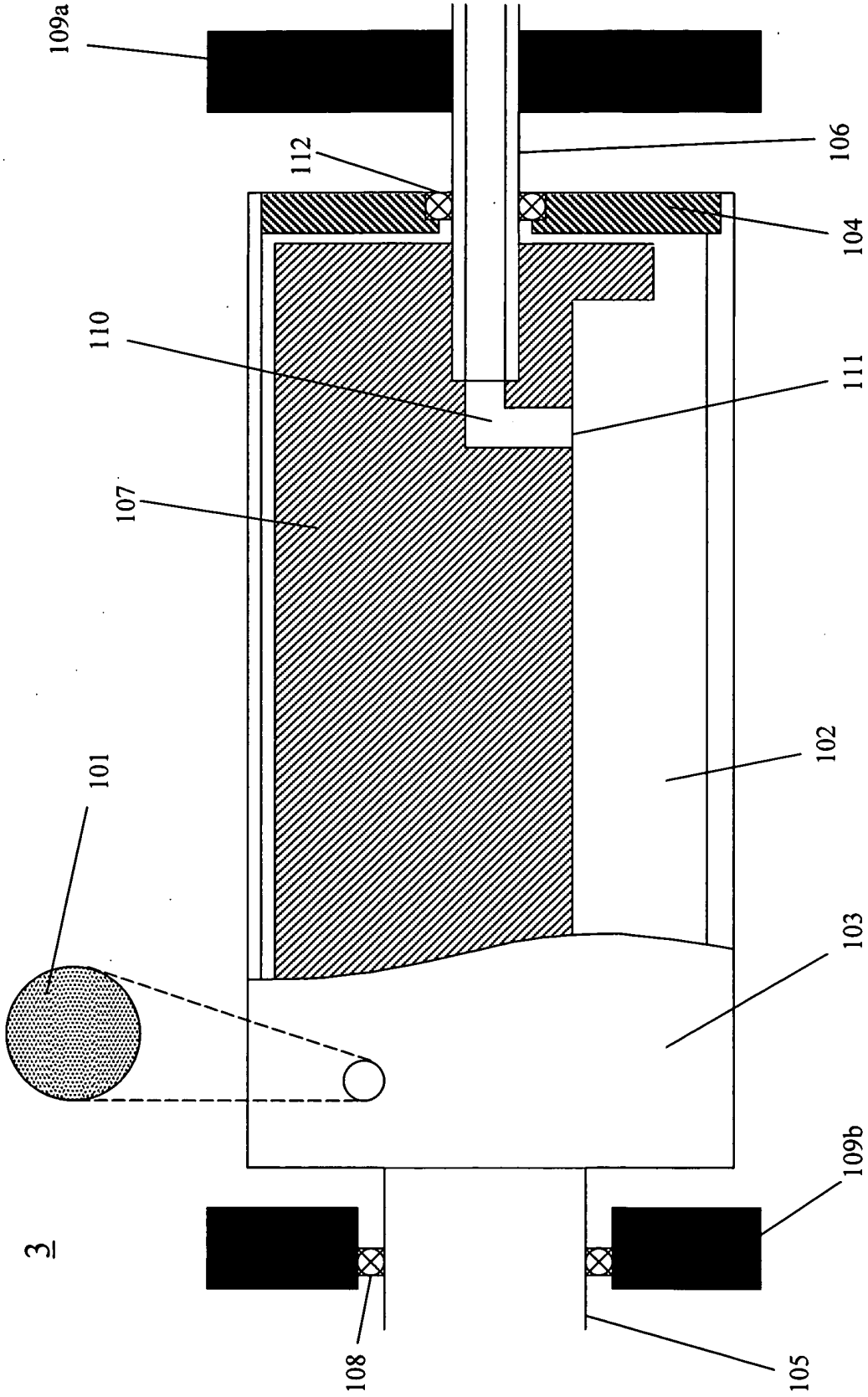


FIGURE 2

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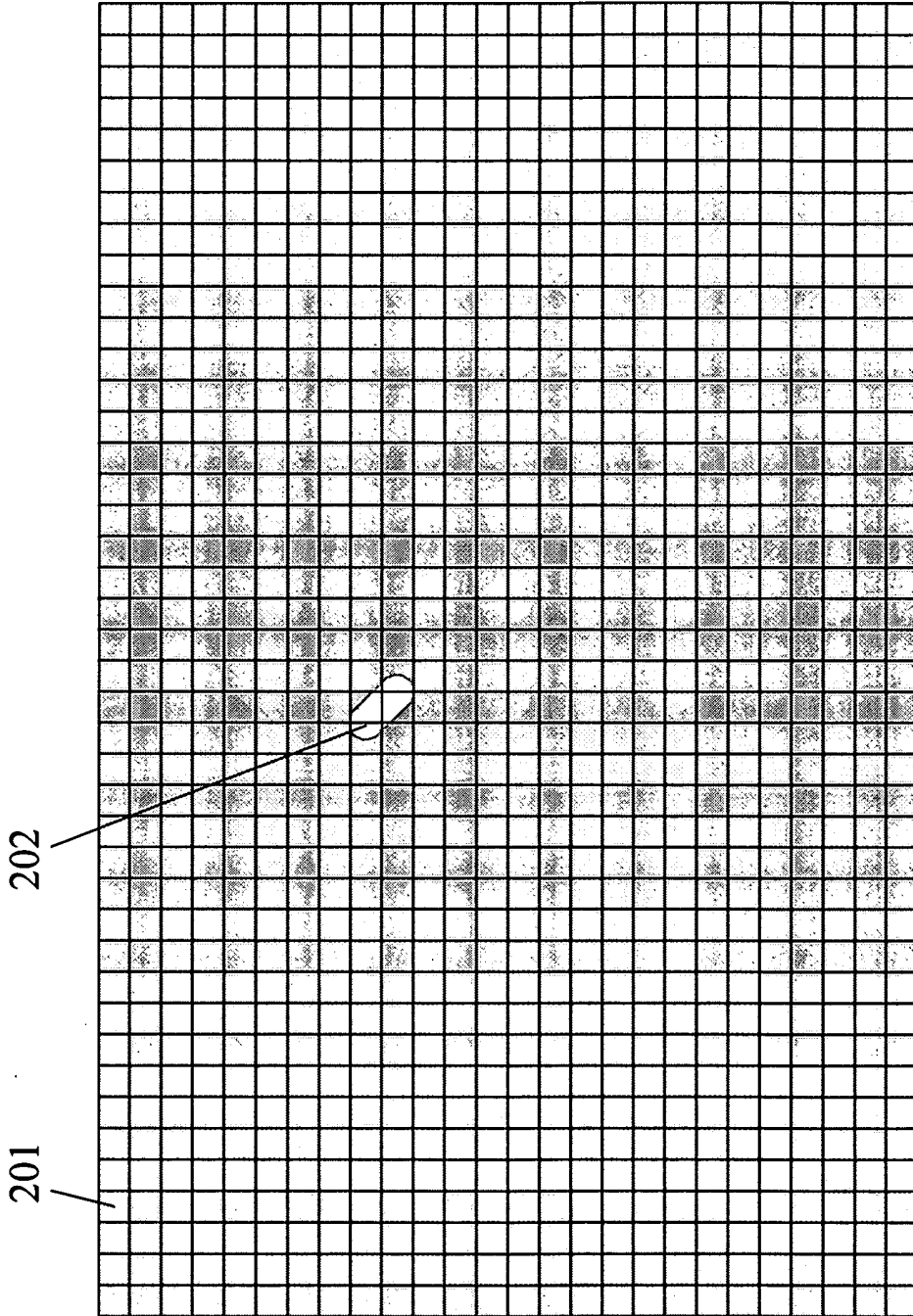


FIGURE 3

This figure is a schematic diagram of a control system for a conveyor belt. The system includes a computer (301) connected to a sensor (302) mounted on the conveyor belt. The sensor is positioned to detect the presence of a material (3) as it moves along the belt. The sensor is connected to the computer, which controls the conveyor belt motor (6). The conveyor belt (2b) is shown moving from right to left. The material (3) is shown as a large circular object on the belt. The sensor (302) is a small rectangular device with a pointed tip. The computer (301) is a desktop system with a monitor, keyboard, and mouse. The conveyor belt motor (6) is shown as a rectangular box with two wheels. The entire system is labeled as FIGURE 4.

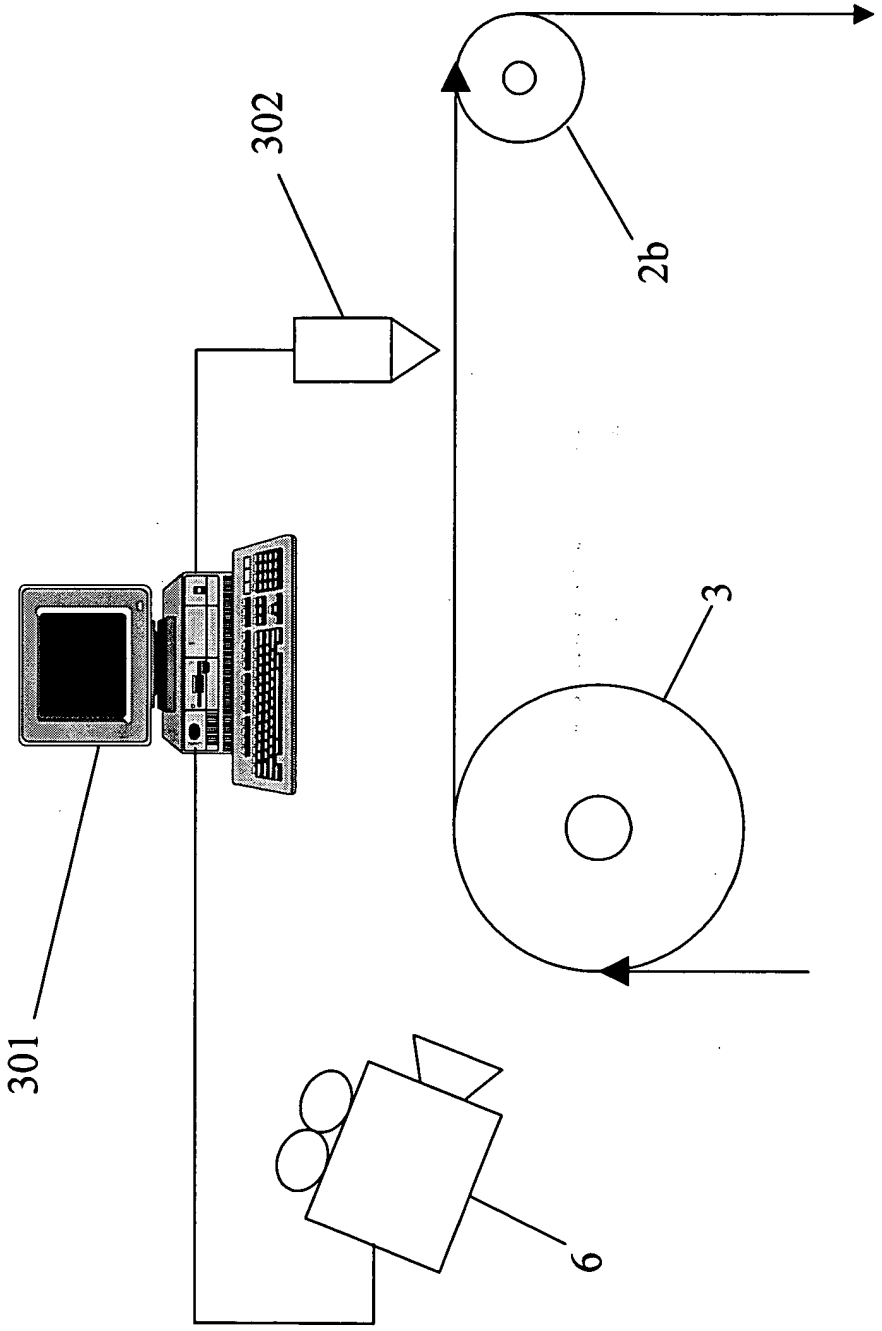


FIGURE 4